

**MEETING MINUTES SUMMARY**  
**GOVERNOR'S MILITARY FACILITIES TASKFORCE**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 8, 2003, 9:30 A.M. TO 1 P.M.**  
**CENTRAL ARIZONA COMMUNITY COLLEGE – CONFERENCE ROOM M101**

**INTRODUCTIONS & ROLL CALL**

Co-Chair Tom Browning (Brigadier General, USAF, Ret.) opened the meeting and welcomed the taskforce members and guests to the second meeting. Taskforce members were given an opportunity to introduce themselves individually. The remaining taskforce members include: Co-Chair Bob Johnston (Lieutenant General, USMC, Ret.) of Tucson, Tom Finnegan of Sierra Vista representing Fort Huachuca, Vickie Bornt (standing in for Monsignor Richard O'Keeffe) of Yuma representing the Army Yuma Proving Grounds, Lisa Atkins of the West Valley representing Luke Air Force Base (AFB), Lori Faeth, the Governor's Natural Resource Policy Advisor, Gil Jimenez of the Arizona Department of Commerce, Gene Santarelli of Tucson representing Davis-Monthan AFB. The taskforce advisor and the military liaison to the taskforce are Patricia Boland from the Attorney General's office and Colonel James Uken representing Luke Air Force Base and the Barry M. Goldwater Range, respectively. Co-Chair Browning also recognized Deb Sydenham and Heather Garbarino from the Department of Commerce and two elected officials in the audience: Mayor Walkup from Tucson and Mayor Hessler from Sierra Vista. Steve Thu of Tucson representing the National Guard and Reserve units was absent.

With respect to the role of Colonel Uken as a military liaison to the taskforce, co-chair Tom Browning emphasized that he has no vote. Col Uken is strictly working with the taskforce in an advisory role.

The mission of the Governor's Military Facilities taskforce is to develop strategies for ensuring the long-term retention of all military facilities in Arizona, so that they may continue to perform their vital National defense mission. Co-Chair Tom Browning explained the process that the taskforce will follow to develop recommendations on these strategies for delivery to the Governor by December 1st. He indicated that an understanding of what it takes to maintain the viability of the missions of each one of Arizona's installations, the obstacles that they face and the tools available to preserve them will be critical to accomplishing the taskforce's mission. Taking this a step further, he recognized the efforts and success stories of groups in communities like Sierra Vista around Fort Huachuca and the West Valley around Luke AFB. But, there is still work to be done and there is no silver bullet. There are a range of actions that need to be taken. Throughout this process, Mr. Browning stressed the involvement of all the taskforce members, their respective communities and elected officials on the local, state and federal level. The active participation of all these groups in this effort is essential to the success of this taskforce and the long-term preservation of Arizona's military facilities. Finally, he closed by emphasizing that the taskforce must develop recommendations that address issues from a statewide perspective but address the actions required to preserve Arizona's installations at the local level and address their relevance to the emerging "transformation" of the U.S. Department of Defense.

**UPDATE FROM EACH OF THE COMMUNITY TASKFORCE MEMBERS**

Four community taskforce members provided updates: Gene Santarelli, Lisa Atkins, Tom Finnegan and Vickie Bornt.

Gene Santarelli made a presentation on the urban growth of the City of Tucson and the encroachment issues surrounding Davis-Monthan AFB (DM). He provided a view of the population growth from 1930 to the projected growth expected in 2020 and how this impacts DM. Mr. Santarelli continued by explaining the guidance that already exists to govern the compatible use of the land surrounding DM. The City of Tucson is currently considering the building of the Airspace Installation Compatibility Use Zones (AICUZ) planning guidance based on a louder replacement aircraft for the A-10 than what already exists because the A-10 is one of the quietest aircraft in the Air Force inventory. DM has a 50,00 foot departure corridor to support its mission. This dictates very specific notification requirements in the Air Force vicinity area within 120 square miles from DM.

Mr. Santarelli indicated that there are three key issues impacting DM. They are the location of the Julia Keen Elementary School in the Tucson Unified School District (TUSD) near the DM runway, the further development of the University of Arizona Science and Technology Park and the possible expansion of the Aircraft Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC also known as the aircraft graveyard). DM, the City of Tucson, TUSD and local landowners are working together to resolve these issues within the guidelines set by local and state directives to preserve the mission of DM. He concluded with a mention of the Joint Land Use Study funded by the State and the Department of Defense that is currently under way to address the compatible land use surrounding DM. The report from this study should be released in December 2003. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

Lisa Atkins provided some insight into the issues facing Luke AFB. (i.e. encroachment). Through the efforts of the local community groups like the Fighter Country Partnership, the Fighter Country Coalition, Ms. Atkins indicated that the primary goal has been defined as the protection of the southern departure corridor. Under this definition, the next steps are the determination of what acreages are involved to allow the base to continue its mission. She continued her comments with the recognition of the City of Goodyear's recent actions to address these issues in their general plan. Ms. Atkins also recognized the efforts of a coalition of west valley communities who are pooling their financial resources to work with a Washington lobbyist to lead an appropriation request to fund land acquisition efforts around Luke AFB. Senator McCain, originally, introduced this legislation. She concluded her comments by explaining the special composition of the interest groups surrounding Luke AFB and expressed her intention to provide more specifics about the activities of the west valley communities at the next taskforce meeting.

Tom Finnegan provided some insight into the key issues involving Fort Huachuca and the City of Sierra Vista (i.e. water usage and encroachment). Mr. Finnegan indicated that at the present time there is a biological opinion that exists where Fort Huachuca is responsible for the water use off the installation, but the installation has no jurisdiction to do anything about it. The installation is working with community representatives including Congressman Kolbe, Congressman Rimsey, Senator McCain and others to get clarification of the language in this opinion, not to change the language. Due to the unique nature of the mission on Fort Huachuca and its test ranges, the encroachment concerns take the forms of electronic encroachment and light encroachment. In closing, he brought attention to the 12,000-foot runway down at Libby Auxiliary Airfield in Sierra Vista that has 930 square miles of restrictive flying space. DM and the Air National Guard out of Tucson use Libby for training because there are no noise concerns due to the remote location of the airfield. Answering the questions that followed this presentation, Mr. Finnegan discussed the issues between Fort Huachuca and the San Pedro River. He addressed how the City and the Fort plan to be able to replace all the water that they use from the San Pedro River by 2011.

Vickie Bornt, representing Monsignor O'Keefe in his absence, made a presentation about the mission of Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG). The mission of YPG deals with testing and evaluation of various systems for the Army as well other services' systems for joint training and test programs. YPG is the Army's natural desert environment test center and has been designated as a major test range facility by the Department of Defense. The installation employs 1,858 personnel (military, civilian, contractor and other) and has an economic impact over of \$300 million (direct, indirect and induced) annually. YPG owns over 836,000 acres and controls additional 170,000 acres of airspace. Overall, the operations at YPG are very compatible with the local indigenous environment. There are no endangered species with which to contend. It also lacks the problems with encroachment because of its remote location, 25 miles from the City of Yuma. A buffer zone is also created by the surrounding mountain ranges. As mentioned earlier, more and more joint training operations are taking place at YPG including Marine Corps training for the weapons tactics instructor course, Navy Seals training and a new Army training exercise called the Deep Attack Center of Excellence (DACE - Colonel Uken will brief about later in the meeting). Some of this training actually led to more effective combat operations for Marines in Iraq. Ms. Bornt closed her presentation by requesting assistance from the taskforce to get the word out about YPG and how it is a "jewel" to the State of Arizona. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

Special Comment: Colonel Uken revealed that he had received a request to provide information about the training capabilities of the BMGR for a study called the section 366 study. Under the study, all DoD ranges are being asked to quantify their capabilities and capacity for training operations. He explained that he

thought this request was part of the 2004 Defense Authorization Act. Colonel Uken indicated that when the study was completed that the results should be available to the public, but no promises.

## **REVISED OVERVIEW OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS**

Co-Chair Bob Johnston reviewed the issues facing Arizona's Military Facilities and their importance to the State. This is very similar to the presentation that Mr. Johnston gave at the last meeting. The difference is that it has been revised, updated and more information has been added about the installations and particularly emphasis has been placed on each installation's interrelationship with the Barry M. Goldwater Range. He started with the highlights of the BRAC (Base Re-alignment and Closure) timeline from December 31, 2003 with the release of the draft base selection criteria to November 5, 2005 for the President's presentation of the BRAC closure list to Congress. Then, he stepped through individual operational overviews for each of Arizona's Military Facilities. These facilities included the Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Army Yuma Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Davis-Monthan AFB and Luke AFB. Other units that were mentioned included the Arizona Air National Guard, the Arizona Army National Guard and the helicopter operations at Silver Bell Heliport.

From the overview, he used the total economic impact of Arizona's military operations to illustrate their fiscal importance to the State. Arizona's military operations generate a total employment impact (direct, indirect and induced) of 83,506 jobs, over \$5.6 billion in output and over \$233 million in government revenues. From an employment standpoint, the military industry is a leading industry for employment in the State. These figures were obtained from the 2002 Alan Maguire study on the economic impact of Arizona's military operations.

To give a broader perspective to the taskforce's activities, Mr. Johnston provided some insight into the Department of Defense (DoD) Quadrennial Defense Review Report published in September 2001. This report is the first signal to the military on how the Secretary of Defense plans to re-shape the DoD. One of the important changes involves a shift in mindset with how the DoD prepares to fight conflicts. They are taking a smarter approach by moving from a threat-based focus (who we might fight i.e. the Soviets, Iraqi, etc) to a capabilities based focus (concerned with how our adversaries might fight us). Another shift in mindset crosses the lines of individual branches of military service where 'joint and combined operations are the name of the game with the planning for programs like the Joint National Training Center. Other highlights in this report focus on exploiting intelligence, expanding unmanned vehicle (UAV) programs, and utilization of research and development test centers and ranges. "Faster, Lighter, Smarter"

With this insight into the transformation of the DoD, Mr. Johnston explained how Arizona is poised to contribute to these changes in focus. With the capabilities of Arizona's unique network of multi-service installations and access to several training ranges like the Barry M. Goldwater, the Chocolate Mountain Range (California), Kofa Range and five military operational areas (MOAs): Sells, Gladden/Bagdad, Outlaw/Jackal, Sunny and Tombstone, these are advantages that Arizona has over other states in the US. Mr. Johnston illustrated the point by explaining how every weapon system fired during Iraqi Freedom could be fired on Arizona's ranges. There is not another state that he knew of that could make this claim. Furthermore with the military's increased reliance on "smart bomb" technology (laser & GPS guided missiles), there is an increased need for larger training areas like the ones in Arizona because of the ability to fire weapons from greater standoff distances.

With these great assets to the State and our nation's defense, finding solutions to the issues facing each one of our military facilities like the encroachment on Luke & Davis-Monthan and environmental concerns on Fort Huachuca is critical. In closing, Mr. Johnston asked for assistance from the taskforce members and the local communities to help contribute to his list of the issues facing their respective facilities because from there the taskforce can develop recommendations for solutions. Mr. Johnston concluded by indicating that this presentation can be used as a marketing tool where people can help educate the public about how many bases are in Arizona and what their capabilities are. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

## **BRIEFING ON APPLICABLE ARIZONA LAWS**

Ms. Patricia Boland of the Attorney General's Office and advisor to this taskforce made a presentation to the taskforce about Arizona legislation that was created to protect its military installations. Initially, she started with an overview of Arizona's legislation developed to govern compatible land use around military airports. Starting in 1978, the original legislation permitted cities and towns to zone and plan land development consistent with the existence of military airports, but it was not mandatory. The intent was to encourage the preservation of military airports and promote public health and safety. It wasn't until 1986 that compatible land use around military airports was required. Arizona's policy was to minimize the number of people exposed to airport hazards (i.e. noise and accident potential) and to assure appropriate development.

Then, Ms. Boland defined regulatory terms and reviewed statutory changes in 2000 and 2001. In 2001, the legislature adopted a chart defining compatible land uses around military airports. But, it only covers uses for those land areas that are within the high noise (65 dnl or higher) and accident potential zones. But, there is still no statutory enforcement with respect to land areas the high noise and accident potential areas, but still in the vicinity box. The other changes during this timeframe included requiring school districts to report any new development within the vicinity box, requiring political subdivisions to notify property owners of any changes to land use regulations applicable to property within the high noise and accident potential area and requiring owners of property within the high noise and accident potential zones to notify potential purchasers, lessees and renters that their property is within the high noise and accident potential zones.

Even with these changes in the laws, there is no specific form that the notification mentioned above is required to take. For property in the vicinity box for anyone selling subdivided land, there is a bold notification requirement in the Real Estate Department's public report. This does not necessarily apply to someone who is selling his/her home individually. Finally, Ms. Boland explained the reporting requirement for the public subdivisions affected by the military airport legislation. They had to report to the Attorney General's office as to their compliance with the law on any land actions taken during the previous reporting period. The point here is that these reports are all after the fact without any enforcement action possible before hand.

Then, she covered the permitted use within the military airport compatibility zone. From there, the categories for compatible land uses within the high noise and accident potential areas fall into four categories: commercial, industrial, recreational and residential. Under these guidelines, the development of new schools is completely prohibited within the high noise areas and the accident potential zones. Any uses not specified in the land use compatibility chart mentioned above are disallowed. The category that has caused lots of concern is residential where new residential developments are disallowed within the high noise and accident potential areas with a few exceptions. It is these exceptions that are attracting most of the attention.

Next, Ms. Boland offered five recommendations for refining the current State law to prevent encroachment on military airports: 1) Clarify the extent that residential development is permitted under Subsections K and E of the land use compatibility chart, 2) Incorporate Graduated Development Concept into the land use compatibility chart, 3) Expand protections to auxiliary fields and Goldwater Range, 4) Strengthen notifications requirements and 5) Develop pre-action approval procedures for political subdivisions to oversee land development actions. There were also several recommendations that were developed from questions during this presentation. The definition of military airports needs to be expanded to include auxiliary airfields like Gila Bend Auxiliary Airfield and Aux-1 near Luke AFB and Libby Auxiliary Airfield near Fort Huachuca. The definition of military airport also needs to be clarified to determine if a mixed-use facility like Tucson International Airport that is used by the Air National Guard are covered by State legislation as well as all other military installations in Arizona. Protections that already exist for areas within the high noise and accident potential areas need to be considered for areas just outside these zones but still within the vicinity box surrounding each installation.

Other possible military operations that may need protection consideration that are not covered by the current State legislation are helicopter operations like the one at Silver Bell heliport that has no fixed wing aircraft operations, UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) operations on Fort Huachuca and at the southern end of YPG, primary versus secondary runways and training ranges like the BMGR and the Florence Artillery Range. Other concerns are with the different sizes of the vicinity boxes that surround the various installations in Arizona. In closing, Ms. Boland explained that she would review all the recommendations discussed and provide updates at the next taskforce meeting. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

## **BRIEFING ON JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER, DEEP ATTACK CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE AND COMPARATIVE DATA FOR OTHER US RANGE COMPLEXES**

Colonel Uken provided the taskforce with a presentation about the Deep Attack Center for Excellence (DACE) and some comparative data on the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) and other training ranges in the US. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) has two major thrusts ongoing to sustain and enhance DoD combat test and training ranges: 1) Work with Congress to address language ensuring continued range access. Called the Readiness and Range Preservation Initiative (RRPI) and 2) Ensure existing training ranges will be exploited to provide levels of joint training beyond scope of anything previously done with efforts like the Joint National Training Capability (JNTC). The DACE Exercise is a US Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) directed exercise with SECDEF-level visibility and interest, falling right in-line with this second thrust. Several of Arizona military installations will be involved in this exercise including Silver Bell Heliport to serve as “exercise rear” with units deploying to field conditions at Gila Bend Aux Field, Aux 6, and YPG, but the exercise will primarily take place on the BMGR.

The exercise was originally scheduled for June 2003 but was postponed until October 2003 due to the Iraqi conflict. During this lapse in the schedule, the number of participants and the amount of equipment involved has grown significantly. Arizona’s range complexes are ideal both in type of terrain and scale for comparison with Southwest Asia combat operations. So, BMGR representatives and the DACE planners will continue to work together to make this exercise a reality. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

In terms of the comparative data, Colonel Uken provided an overview of the “Top Ten USAF owned or operated ranges”. BMGR is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> on its annual number of sorties, 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of acreage and 7<sup>th</sup> for the amount of controlled airspace. The BMGR also hosts the full spectrum of capabilities for a training range. The training range at Eglin AFB leads the pack in all areas. Relating the difficulty encountered with gathering and validating this information, Colonel Uken concluded his comments by expressing his expectation that the section 366 study mentioned above should help provide us with access to the capability data for all US training ranges across all military services. (See special note below to request a copy of presentation slides)

## **CALL TO THE PUBLIC:**

Co-Chair Tom Browning made a call to the public.

There were a total of four (4) speakers during the public comment period.

1) Tom Hessler of Mayor of Sierra Vista asked two questions of the taskforce. First, he wanted more information about the section 366 study and wondered if Ft. Huachuca's Libby Airfield is part of this and if not, why not? Colonel Uken responded by saying that he was unsure about Fort Huachuca’s inclusion in this study but would forward the information he received to the taskforce for distribution to interested parties. Second, about a year ago, Mayor Hessler was asked to support a joint land use study for Arizona’s military installation and he sent a letter of support. In the end, it seemed to him that Ft. Huachuca has been left off the list of installations to study. Thus, he asked the taskforce if someone could bring him up to speed on the status of this study. Deb Sydenham from the Department of responded to this question by explaining the process behind the Arizona Joint Land Use Study (JLUS). Since DM and Luke were considered from a federal perspective to have much larger issues concerning encroachment than other

Arizona installations, they received formal studies under the JLUS. However, from the State perspective, Arizona is still interested in impacts on the remaining installations. Hence, the State has been requested an update to the original grant proposal. Since specific studies for these outlining areas could not be done, Arizona has requested that the lessons learned and the potential recommendations for compatible land uses and policies for encroachment that are developed through the JLUS process could be rolled into an overall guide for these outlying installations to use. And, DoD approved this request. The State has also been authorized to put a placeholder in the grant so Arizona State can come back and request additional grant funds should the scenario change, should growth increase or other factors come into play in the Yuma region or in Sierra Vista/Ft. Huachuca. Then, the State can go back and ask for a specific study for those areas. But at this point in time, it was the DoD that determined that the State needed to make those studies a future phase.

2) Stephen Cleveland of the City of Goodyear commented regarding the actions taken by the City of Goodyear and the land surrounding Luke Air Force Base. Mr. Cleveland indicated that Luke AFB has three several primary issues that impact its ability to conduct its mission that include encroachment into the southern departure corridor, encroachment into the over flight corridors and unhindered access to and from the Barry Goldwater Range. Part of this determination came out of the Fighter Country Coalition efforts with Senator McCain and others. With the focus on these issues, the community has a tendency to overlook the land areas beyond the high noise and accident potential areas. He would like to see an expansion of the public notification program to be inclusive of all properties within the vicinity boxes surrounding installations and to include a property deed run with a land notion. So, when a landowner sells a piece of property, there is an actual signature. He provided the taskforce with a copy of the proposed disclosure statement that the City of Goodyear uses in their city.

Mr. Cleveland also sees the vicinity boxes should also be looked at in terms of encouraging further noise attenuation, and not just limited to the noise contour lines. He is concerned about how the community will pay for all these efforts especially in terms of financing land compensation. He feels land compensation should not be the sole element but should include both acquisition and development rights. If possible, there needs to be a way for communities to enable the various bases to improve their infrastructure. Guaranteeing some of the water supplies and doing other improvements will help maintain and expand the mission capability of Arizona's military facilities.

Mr. Cleveland also suggested that legislation probably needs to be passed to give local communities some statewide action on this and give the voters a choice and a chance to make a statement in the year 2004. Since the Maguire report had been referenced in several times during the taskforce meeting, he explained that the state property tax of 30 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation in one year would be equivalent to \$5.4 billion generated. In the end, he suggested that the State could use a state sales tax of one-third of one cent in one year. It could generate the same kind of money. Thus, raising this kind of money on the local level could help bring attention to these activities on the federal level.

In closing, he suggested the development of a public education program to get the general public up to speed on these issues, especially in the retiree community.

3) Wendy Briggs representing the West Valley Property Owners Coalition as a partner with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson commented regarding the Arizona laws applicable to West Valley developers. The West Valley Property Owners Coalition are a group of property owners that live around Luke Air Force Base, many of whom within the 65 LDN. They are mostly agricultural folks who have been there for many years.

Ms. Briggs requested that the State develop a clearer picture in the current legislation and reduce the ambiguities that exist. With this request, she emphasized that anytime the State considers a change with the 1988 JLUS lines, notification requirements, etc which need to be considered, this impacts property owners and their ability to do certain things with their property.

Her next point was to suggest the need for some kind of compensation structure to be considered by the taskforce and forwarded to the State legislature. She offered the resources of herself and property owners

to work with the taskforce on this where flexibility in the structure would be stressed so that it did not have to be re-considered if the mission of Luke AFB changed. Possible sources for funding are the federal government and State legislature. In closing, Ms. Briggs again extended her offer to assist the taskforce with this process.

4) Daniel Patterson of the Center for Biological Diversity commented regarding the Yuma Area Service Highway and San Pedro River. The Yuma Area Service Highway is proposed to be built directly adjacent to and across at least nine miles of the western end of the Goldwater Range. The corridor that the highway is on includes state land, private lands and Bureau of Land Management federal lands. The concern here is that development has a tendency to follow road. Mr. Daniel suggested that there would be intensive pressures to privatize and develop the state, federal and existing private lands along this highway.

Mr. Patterson continued by expressing his concerns with what he considers is a lack of analysis to determine the long-term effects of this highway on the military's missions and important wildlife habitat in the area. He emphasized that his group is not trying to stop the highway project. He would like to see an alternative plan presented. He feels that there are few protections to limit the highway to commercial traffic. Overall, he does not perceive that the current plan for the highway provides the needed protection for the environment or the long-term capability of the Goldwater Range. In closing, Mr. Patterson offered to make a more detailed presentation on the long-term potential encroachment threats associated with this road at the next taskforce meeting in Tucson if the taskforce so desired.

#### **ACTION ITEMS:**

- 1) Provide more specific information to the taskforce about Luke AFB and the issues impacting this base from the surrounding communities. (OPR: Lisa Atkins; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)
- 2) Provide more specific information to the taskforce about what is and what is not working in the relationship between Fort Huachuca and the surrounding community (i.e. water issues) (OPR: Tom Finnegan; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)
- 3) Provide information to the taskforce from a state-wide environmental perspective and how it impacts Arizona's military installations. (OPR: Lori Faeth; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)
- 4) Provide information to the taskforce about the capacity of Army Yuma Proving Ground for joint training. (Monsignor Richard O'Keeffe/Vicki Bornt Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)
- 5) Provide information to the taskforce about the "Section 366" tasking from DoD requesting information about all AF airspaces, ranges and encroachment. (OPR: Colonel Uken; Suspense Date: July 11, 2003) - - completed
- 6) Provide an update to the taskforce on the Management Review and comments about the recognition of the economic activity associated with Arizona military installations. (OPR: Gil Jimenez, Suspense date: August 14, 2003)
- 7) Provide clarification to the taskforce on whether the laws regulating the protections around military airports apply to all Arizona's military installations (i.e. Marana – Silver Bell Heliport, and Gila Bend Auxiliary Field), UAV facilities (i.e. Fort Huachuca and Army Yuma Proving Ground) and mixed/joint use facilities (i.e. Air National Guard Units at Tucson International and Phoenix Sky Harbor) (OPR: Patti Boland; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)
- 8) As part of next month's community updates, provide information to the taskforce that addresses whether the "vicinity box" and noise contours as currently defined around each installation are adequate and appropriate to meet the current and future needs of that installation. (OPR: Taskforce members; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

9) Provide clarification to the taskforce on the definition of a runway and its legal implications (i.e. primary vs. secondary) (OPR: Patti Boland; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

10) Provide verification to the taskforce that the Arizona Department of Real Estate maintains a registry of information on military flight operations and contact persons at each of the military airports, that this information is available on public request, and that the military airports are providing this information to the Dept. (OPR: Lori Faeth; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

11) Provide information to the taskforce about the political subdivisions that are affected by operations at Silver Bell Heliport, Gila Bend Auxiliary Field and Aux 1. (OPR: Patti Boland; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

12) Provide information to the taskforce about “lot splits”, the procedures for the transfer of development rights and their legal ramifications. (OPRs: Patti Boland & Lisa Atkins; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

13) Provide information to the taskforce about the Governor’s comments on the National park Service and the Barry M. Goldwater Range and any other pertinent information on this issue (OPR: Lori Faeth; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

14) Provide clarification to the taskforce about the legality of the transfer of state trust lands to cities. (OPR: Patti Boland; Suspense Date: August 14, 2003)

#### **NEXT MEETING:**

The next Governor’s Military Facilities Taskforce meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, August 19th, from 9:30am to 1pm at the University of Arizona Foundation (Swede Johnson Bldg) in Tucson, AZ.

Special Note: Electronic copies of the presentations or any other materials noted above are available on request. Please contact Dion Flynn at (602) 542-7007 or send an email to [dflynn@az.gov](mailto:dflynn@az.gov).